The Bombay Gazette,
AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to the Editor, Fort, Bombay. Letters for the Publisher and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press*, should be addressed to the Manager, 39, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR MAURITIUS DIRECT.

THE Ship ELEONORE, Captain JONANIS, will leave for the above Port on THURSDAY next. For Freight and Passage apply to the Captain on board or to
BHOLLABHOY CURSETJEE & Co.
3rd October 1863.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Singapore, and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's screw Steam-ship AZOF, (700 Tons and 180 H.P.) will be despatched for the above ports on or about 10th October, from Mazagon, and will take cargo and Passengers.

Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 8th instant.
THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 1st October 1863.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in the Office before the 10th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

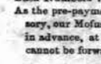
STEAMER FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE CHINA MERCHANT STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Screw Steam-Ship JOHN BRIGHT, Captain J. E. BETHAM, will be despatched for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 8th October at 9 A.M. For Freight or Passage apply to
BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Manager.

China Merchant's Steam Navigation Company's Office 24th September 1863.

Last Shipping day Tuesday the 6th October, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

FOR SURAT.



THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 P. M. positively.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows :—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS & HENRY BRANDY in—
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 ,, 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 ,, 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TO THE TRADE—TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.

THE undersigned are now prepared to take orders for this celebrated Beer of which they will have full supplies coming to hand after the rains.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Sole Agents for Messrs. JOHN & ROBERT TENNENT.
Bombay 14th July 1863.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTON & WORTHINGTON, of Dublin :—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	...at per doz.	Rs.	40
Do. MOSELLE,	do.	,,	36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	,,	30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	,,	28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	,,	26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	,,	30
GUINNESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen	do.	,,	
Quarts	do.	,,	8

FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.

MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs.	28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	,,	25
St. GEORGE, Do.	do.	,,	22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	,,	24
Do. do. Breakfast do	do.	,,	29
Do. do. do.	do.	,,	18
Do. do. St. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)	do.	,,	15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	,,	25

Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to 5, Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

TENNENT'S BEER.—Fresh supplies of this favorite brand, recently landed, are for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

PALE ALE in quarts... At Rs.	5	per dozen.	
Do. in pints	,,	3	,,
PORTER in quarts	,,	4	,,
Do. in pints	,,	24	,,

25th Sept., 1863. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs F. Giesler & Co. London :—

Champagne, in case containing 1 doz. each.			
Moselle, do.	do.	1	,,
Sherry, do.	do.	3	,,
Claret, do.	do.	2	,,
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes		3	,,

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell :—

Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing 3 doz. each.			
Sherry, do.	do.	2	,,
Brandy, do.	do.	1	,,
Old Tom, do.	do.	1	,,
Whiskey, do.	do.	1	,,

W. NICOL & Co.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by ROBERT COCKS & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor Napoleon III.
Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.—The valuable LANDED PROPERTY belonging to J. S. TATE, Esq., known as "Rosevill Cottage," and situate near the Railroad between Khandalla and Lanowlee. The same consists of a Bungalow, outhouse and extensive Land, the Garden is well-stocked with Shrubs and Plants, and there is a well of good water close at hand Apply to the undersigned. REMINGTON & Co.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO PURCHASERS OF LAND AND HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY.

MESSRS. HUNT, MONNET & Co. have been instructed to offer
DAPOORIE HOUSE and grounds for sale.

The Property consists of 77 acres and 22 Goontas of excellent soil and contains good wells. The Gardens have been laid out at much expense, and contain many rare and valuable trees.

A plan of the grounds has been deposited with the Advertisers, who will be happy to allow inspection to any one desiring to see it.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to
HUNT, MONNET & Co., Poona.

Notices.

NOTICE.—We have commenced business as GENERAL MERCHANTS AND AGENTS on the Premises of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co., from this day.
1st October, 1863. S. NAREN & Co.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited up to the 10th October 1863, by the undersigned for the execution of the following works :—
New Barracks at Poorundhur.
Apothecary's Quarters at Ditto.
3 Large Bridges between Patas and Indapoor.
H. ST. C. WILKINS, Captain,
Executive Engineer, P. D.
Poona, 29th September 1863.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

WITH reference to the Advertisement dated 2nd September 1863, published by Government, at page 577 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, and in the principal local Newspapers, inviting Tenders for the performance of the Printing and Lithographing Work required by them, Government will be prepared to allow the party whose Tender may be accepted, six months after the date on which he has been informed that such Tender has been accepted, to prepare for taking up the Contract.

By order,
A. D. ROBERTSON, Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 23rd September 1863.

THE BUSINESS OF TUDOR COMPANY will be carried on by BENJAMIN F. FIELD, Junr., from this date. J. REYNELL.
Bombay, 1st October 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 25 per share will be payable by the shareholders at the Bank's office on or before the 15th October next, and that interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls unpaid after that date.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ARTHUR J. LEWIS,
Bombay, 7th September 1863. Chairman.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS and others engaged in the construction of Iron Bridges, Piers, &c.—Mitchell's patent Screw Piles and Moorings, and all other appendages belonging to an iron bridge, manufactured by GEORGE WELLS, of North Street, Westminster. For particulars apply to the undersigned, who are the appointed agents.
Bombay, 16th Sept. 1863. HEYCOCK & Co.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

ફોર્ટ પ્રેસ કમ્પની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the following Calls will be payable by the Shareholders of the above Company, at the Office of the undersigned on the dates specified below, and that interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, will be charged on all calls unpaid after those dates.

2nd Call Rs. 333 to be paid on or before	1st October 1863.		
3rd ,, ,, 500	do. do.	15th November 1863.	
4th ,, ,, 500	do. do.	31st December 1863.	

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
12th September 1863. Secretaries and Treasurers.

TO POREBUNDER STONE MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

THE Undersigned are prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of 10,000 Cubic feet of Porebunder Stone for use on the Bombay Docks Works.

Terms and particulars may be had on application at the Office on the Works.

Tenders will be received up to the 15th October 1863.

The Lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.
Gas Works, Chinchpogly, 1st October 1863.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive APPLICATIONS FOR CLERKSHIPS in this Company's service on Salaries ranging from Rupees 25 to Rupees 50 per month, with a prospect of promotion to higher office.

Good penmenship, and a practical knowledge of arithmetic, and of the English language, are indispensable.

Applications, accompanied by testimonials, should be sent in before the 10th October instant.

W. R. HOARE, Secretary.
Secretary's Office, Byculla, 1st October 1863.

BROKER'S LOAN, DISCOUNT, AND BANKING Co., (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the 3rd Call of Rs. 20 per Share falls due on the 1st October next, and the Shareholders are requested to pay the same at the Office of this Company, on default thereof interest will be charged at the rate of 9 per Cent, per annum.

The Shareholders who have not paid the 2nd Call are hereby requested to pay the same at the Office of this Company on or before the 8th October next, with interest thereon from the 8th instant, at 9 per Cent. per annum, in default thereof, the Shares will be liable to be forfeited to the Company, and those Shares have been forfeited shall, notwithstanding, be liable to pay to the Company all Calls owing upon such Shares.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ARDASEER BOMANJEE,
Bombay, 23rd September 1863. Manager.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

TENDERS are invited for cutting the Proprietor's Trees for two years in Kusba Mullar and other Villages in the Sub-Collectorate Taloka of Nassik, excepting Babul, Sheesham, Date and Palm Trees, the Trees in the two Gardens, Travellers' resting Trees and the boundary and other Trees belonging to the Ryots of the Villages.

SARAH'S YOUNG MULLAR.

Mangoe Trees standing in the interior and hilly parts of the Village.

Woondee Poonawa	ditto	ditto.	
Miscellaneous Trees	ditto	ditto.	

MOSES ABRAM.

Mangoe Trees in the interior and hilly parts of the place.

Miscellaneous Trees	ditto	ditto.	

MOUZA KUNNAYREE.

Mangoe Trees in the interior and hilly parts of the place.

Miscellaneous Trees	ditto	ditto	ditto.

MOUZA TOOLSEE.

Mangoe Trees in the interior and hilly parts of the place.

Miscellaneous Trees	ditto	ditto.	

Tenders will be received up to 30th October 1863.
No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tenders.

For further particulars apply to the CARKOON of the Proprietors at Mullar or in the Fort, at Messrs. CURSETJEE ARDASEER & Co.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY SCHOOL OF ART.

NOTICE.—WANTED for the use of the Decorators and Gilders of the School, 1,500 more or less books of best Gold, estimates stating price and quantity should be sent in to the Curator at the School in Sheik Abdool Rahiman Street on or before THURSDAY the 8th instant.

SHEWSHUNKER NARAYEN, Curator.
2nd October, 1863.

૩૨ જમશેદજી જીજીભાઇ ફંડાકુલ આર આરઢયની બાઉંડ પ્રત.

અતરથી બ્બર આપેચ્યામાં આવેચ્હે ૧૪૦૦ થી વધારે અક્ષરો ઓછી રાહોથી ચારી ચુનેરી ચા પડીઓ એ ખાતાંના ટેકારેઅર અને ગીલડારોનાં કાંમને માંટે જોઇએછે તેહનો કીમતના ચાટકના એને જથાંરીએ એ ફંડાકુલના કુરેઅર ઉપર ચાલના માંચાની તારીખ ૮ ખી ને દીને અને તેહની અગાહી શેખ રેહમાંન ફંડાતરીમાં તેહનાં રેહવાનાં ધરમાં બબી એકલવુ.

ચીરાંકર નારાએેછ,
કુરેઅર.

મુબઇની તારીખ ૨ ૭ અકટોબર ૧૮૬૩.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, WADIA, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to BOMANJEE KHODADAD, ERANEE, also of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, a piece of Ecam Ground, situate at Parell, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, bounded on the East partly by the ground of Darasha Dorabjee Readalia, and partly by the ground of Wittoba Mancojee, on the West partly by the ground of Purshotum Jawanbhoor and partly by the ground of Lewis Ghonsalves, on the North by the ground of Bendia Coonoor, and on the South by the ground of Soonabaye, widow of Ardaseer Framjee Wadia. Persons having any claims thereon by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, are required to make the same known to us within 14 days from the date hereof, in default thereof the deed of Conveyance will be executed without regard to any claim—Dated this 30th day of September 1863. SANGSTER AND MANISTY.
Purchaser's Solicitors.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battens, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Waree Bunder.

NAVIGATION, AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to :—
Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Batteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
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Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required.
J. WILLIAMS.
5, Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Master R.N. & I.N.

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By HENRY RUTTER,
Late Agent of the Commercial Bank of India at Hongkong.
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To China .....
To Clyde ..... } No offers.
To Hull .....
To Calcutta and back ..... Rs. 17 to 18

(PRICES CURRENT (32th Sept. 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba — Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.) ..... Rs. 545 to 55[illegible]
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New Bhownuggur, (ready.) ..... " 542 to 54[illegible]
New Oomrawttee ..... " 505 to 510
New Compta, (ready.) ..... " 532 to 535
New Dharwar Sawgiunee ..... " 605 to 610
New Barsee and Nuggur ..... " 505 to 507
New Veeravul ..... " 510 to 515
New Khandeish ..... " 490 to 495
New Punchum ..... " 520 to 522
New Acrote ..... " 520 to 525
New Mangalore ..... " 525 to 526
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SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6 14 to 7 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ..... " 6 10 to 6 12
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) ..... " 32 to 33
" " ..... " 37 to 38
Nigor ..... " 27 to 28

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Oct. 3	Elphinstone (s)	Athey	Surat 2 October.
4	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat 3 October.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
Oct. 3	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat.
	Gatineau	Cummings	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, from Surat.—Lieut. Holdsworth, Royal Artillery; and seventy-one natives.

Per Steamer *Victoria*, from Surat.—The son-in-law of H. H. Meer Jaffer Alee Khan, Burcsahib and Suit; and eighty-one natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, to Surat.—Lieut. C. Mand; and 107 natives.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Steamer *Tilly*, for Kurrachee.
Ship *Mahratta*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Parsee*, for Zanbar.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 3RD OCTOBER 1863.

For London.

Chapman.—100 boxes tea, 4,277 lbs., Ebram Soomar and Co.; 114 pieces E. teeth, 5 cwt. 2 qrs. 2 lbs., Crustnaji Rangjee & Co.; 90 bales wool, 270 cwt., Framdine; 19 pieces E. teeth, 12 cwt. 2 qrs. 27 lbs., C. Mascarenhas and Co.

For Liverpool.

Veteran.—140 bales cotton, 490 cwt., Pursotum Tezay.
Celuta.—60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Khutsee Sewjee.
Tanster.—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Muthooradass Vusunjee; 55 bales cotton, 192½ cwt., Roognathjee Ramdass; 125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., F. Chambers.
Remington.—40 bales cotton, 140 cwt., Gangjee Courjee; 14 cases Indian stripes, Brand A. Hormusjee.
Salacia.—85 bales cotton, 1,985 cwt., Robinson and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung; 3 bales cotton, 10½ cwt., F. Chambers; 26½ bales wool, 79½ cwt., Varjiwon Vullubdass.
Baron Renfrew.—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Campbell, Mitchell and Co.
Aaron Brown.—400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., Ardaseer Eduljee; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Dadabhoy Jamsetjee and Brothers; 745 bundles coir yarn, 84 cwt., Kessowdass Goculdass.
Lord Palmerston.—115 bales cotton, 402½ cwt., Pursotum Terry.
Lancastrian.—75 bales cotton, 256 cwt., Framjee Sands and Co.; 305 bales cotton, 1,067½ cwt., M. & P. B. Colah and Co.
Typhonia.—300 bags rapeseed, 450 cwt., S. Narren and Co.
Maharatha.—600 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cursondass Madowjee and Co.; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Caujee Soondurjee.
Bession Castle.—300 bags rapeseed, 450 cwt., S. Naren and Co.; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Campbell, Mitchell and Co.
City of Brussels.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., B. F. Cama and Co.
Oriental.—Loose buffalo horns, 160 cwt., C. Mascarenhas and Co.; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Esack Dawood.
Munchaka.—650 bags linseed, 975 cwt., Govind Hurry.
Euroclydon.—3 bales rags, 10 cwt., Kessowjee Mooljee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Muthooradass Soorjee; 24 bales wool, 72 cwt., Keesonlall Ramdyal.
Elphinstone Lady.—255 bales cotton, 892½ cwt., Eduljee Framjee and Co.; 352 bundles, country galls, 16 cwt., Bhanjee Jewraz; 75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Muthooradass Vussonjee; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Dyal Bachur; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Purmanund Pursotum.

For Honghong.

Steamer *John Bright.*—26½ chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, B. F. Cama; 2 bales mock water twist, 600 lbs., toshi, Pringer and Co.; 1 box sample of gold chains, Caunjee Pochajee and Co.

For Colombo.

Steamer *John Bright.*—44 bales grey shirtings, 2,200 pieces, Stewart and Co.; 86 bales grey shirtings, 4,300 pieces, Gaddum and Co.; 24 bales grey shirtings, 817 pieces Volkarts Brothers.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

Caroline Agnes, Ovenstone—W. Nicol & Co.
Accounts (s).
813 City of Carlisle, Pentreath—Peel, Cassel & Co. July 31
710 Colerson, Hall—Peel, Cassels & Co. July 15
1045 Gospatrick, Stanilforth—W. Nicol & Co.
850 Confidence, Hen—W. Nicol & Co.
441 Dorothy, Bruce.
1153 East, Boyd. Aug. 28
927 Edmund Graham, McIntyre.
1066 Egeria, Pollock—Martin, Young & Co.
480 Empress, Piers.
810 Gosforth, Shaw—Grey & Co. July 20
1061 Gilbert Thompson, Cooper—E. Bates & Co. Aug. 11
1168 Glasgow, Taylor. June 18
H. M. St. Amaze.
1036 Marian Moore, Monce. Aug. 17
731 Percy Douglas, Hunson.
956 Preston, Moffett—M. N. Bhownuggree. July 4
824 Queen of the North, Grombie—A.H. Huschke & Co July 24
2315 Rangoon (s), Burne—P. & O. Co. Aug. 31
861 Salamance, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co.
803 Sebastean Cabott, Morgan.
1231 Stalwart, Crawford—Ritchie, Steuart & Co Aug. 21
799 Sir Ralph Abercombie, Macdonald.
1045 Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co. July 31
980 Southampton, Limstrong.
1001 St. Hilda, Clark—A. H. Huschke & Co. July 3
Tweed.
1064 Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co. Sept. 3
1057 Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Aug. 10

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1133 Admiral Lyons, Thompson—Robinson. & Co. June 19
824 Adriatic, Scott.
1001 Algiers, Buchannan.
847 Anonyma, Cuthbertson—W. Nicol & Co. Aug. 31
1324 Belgravia, Pentecost—Lyon Brothers & Co. July 18
1282 Canova, Hayes—W. Nicol & Co. July 2
765 Commandel, Smith. July 17
590 Ceylon, Latham.
1059 Charger, Smyth. June 19
713 Charles Horsfall, Thompson.
1130 Cicero, Alexander. July 31
1478 Cimber, Copperholdt
1073 City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co, July 14
680 Clyde, Jourdain—E. Bates & Co. Aug. 7
760 Dorothea—G. S. King & Co. Aug. 7
1015 Ellen Bates, Lowrie—E. Bates & Co. Aug. 7
1094 Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss. July 18
937 Flower of the Forest, Beasley—Coupland & Co. Aug. 2
1346 Harmonides, Moran—Daily and Sorabjee.
2845 Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co. Aug. 27
952 Indian Queen, Jago. June 30
1198 James Smith, Savoury. May 30
843 Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co.
792 Japanese, Baird—Lyon Brothers & Co. June 30
698 Idana, Sandberg. July 28
978 Kildare, Hedley—E. Bates & Co. June 29
Malvern, Clarkson. July 17
965 Margaret, Faulkner.
Mariata, Brown.
747 Miletus, Shaw.
Montrose—Remington & Co.
643 Moreno, Whiting.
697 Morning Star, Taverner—Canjee Liladhur & Co. Aug. 1
1082 Palinurus, Tegan. Aug. 1
1117 Protector, Clark. Aug. 1
1337 Queen of the Seas, Peters. Aug. 29
727 Radnagore, Cook—A. H. Huschke & Co. Aug. 20
641 Robert Ritson, Brough—A. H. Huschke & Co.
1101 Shannon.
264 Sturdy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
776 Superb, Bonner. Aug. 13
982 Trenton, Walker. Aug. 20
1349 Uncas, Greely. Aug. 2
1259 Victoria Cross.
1131 War Cloud, Logan. Aug. 1
1015 William Carvill, Copeland.—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1073 Zambia, Miller.

FROM LONDON VIA TABLE BAY.

890 Stamboul, Towar—Wallace & Co. July 30

FROM LONDON VIA PERSIAN GULF.

184 Fairy Reck, Robilliard. July 25
346 Jumna, Phillips. July 15
1061 Kirkham, Routledge.

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA PERSIAN GULF.

909 Khimjee Odowjee, Salt—E. Bates & Co. June 25

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

Baron Macauley, Cunningham. July 3
928 Dindem.
1843 George A. Holt, Robinson. May 22
811 Missouri, Calhoun. April 20
906 Rosalie, Williams—Lyon, Brothers & Co,

FROM LONDON VIA ZANZIBAR.

Enfield, Reed.

FROM NEWPORT VIA ADEN.

1160 Eldorado, Hayes.
560 Tallulas, Percival. June 28

FROM BANGKOK.

890 Prince of Wales, Winckliers.

FROM CARDIFF.

427 Enterprise, Hayes.
810 Fort Regent.

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

1055 Englishman, Headley. May 22
1134 Epaminondas, Heasley.
969 Falkland, Pender.
346 Jane Francis, McIntosh. May 28
533 Neptune, Veary.

FROM BRISTOL VIA ADEN.

759 Martha Bowker, Goodburn.
538 Shamrock, Gilley.
704 Statelie, Barker. July 3

FROM SYDNEY.

1204 Princess of Wales—Grey & Co.

FROM SUNDERLAND.

1057 Gladstone.
1724 Eagle, Cuthbert. Aug. 1
428 Malvern.
867 Mogul. July 3

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

1047 Beaumonde.
1047 Euxine, Henderson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.

1199 Baden. July 3
460 Chasley.
780 Manlius

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA BEYPORE.

471 Aon.
1127 Earlof Elgin. July 31

FROM THE CLYDE.

1180 Birmah (s) B. I. S. N. Co.
999 City of Shanghai, Smith—Finlay Clark & Co. July 15
813 City of Delhi, Muir—W. & A. Graham & Co.
698 City of Benares, McMillan.
680 Euphrates (s)—B. I. S. N. Co.
1250 Orissa (s)—B. I. S. N. Co.
Outram (s).

FROM BOSTON.

Moonlight (s).
[FROM BOSTON VIA KURRACHEE.
820 Moonlight—Farnham & Co.

FROM MELBOURNE.

896 Summerlee. July 30

FROM BORDEAUX.

Berthe et Louise, Le Blanc—Robert Frith & Co.

FROM CHINA.

477 Good Success.
Ayabhoy, Marr.
1200 Gorilla, Hill—Wallace & Co.
1325 Catherine Glen, Purdy—Canjee Lilladhur.

FROM CALCUTTA.

1094 Africa.
600 Aristidel.
467 Asteroid, Gardener.
1402 Clydesdale.
1243 Camperdown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co. Aug. 11
826 Clymene.
1056 Day Dream
894 Fulahool Aziz. Aug. 26
Good Success.
368 Faluca Sadan.
956 Granite State (A.), Jacobs—Farnham & Co. July 25
1306 Inkermann, Grant—W. & A. Graham & Co. Aug. 22
1010 Lalena.
1496 Malta (s), King—P. and S. N. O. Co.
664 Mary Ann.
1189 Neptunes Car—MacNee & Co.
434 Orissa, Evans—Finlay, Clark & Co. July 29
1431 Pera—W. & A. Graham & Co. Aug. 10
1494 Renown (s), Siegger—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
796 Rudland—S. II. & Co.
1239 Royal Alfred.
2035 Red Jacket.
905 Southern Rights.
837 Shah Jehan. Aug. 11
806 Sheen Shah. July 25
1499 Sheve Donard, Merwanjee Maliua.
1345 Sir John Manderville—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Aug. 26

FROM MOULMEIN.

Aginora. Sept. 10
Ocean Belle. Sept. 14
426 Peter Clinton, Bragdon. Sept. 30
665 Sparkling Wave—Cohen & Co. July 29
1020 Eagle, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Sept. 30
W. M. Peck—Cohen & Co.

FROM SINGAPORE.

765 Faize Allum.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

738 Akbar, Fizzey. Aug. 8
477 Albion, Hughes. Aug. 1
Chimera, Mott. May 5
657 Elinor, Bowden.
336 Frederick Bassil, Laws.
1430 Herefordshire, Walker. July 28
618 Lady Macdonald, Bunnell—Fleming & Co, June 3
Mudge, Stewart.
357 Telegraph, Jones.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

396 Briarley. July 15
548 Melody, Janes. June 11
461 Richard Cobden, Randall. Aug. 7

FROM THE CLYD

783 Assaye, Andrews. July 15
578 Fortitude, Booth. May 16
515 Glenmessen, Burt. June 29
364 Helen Morrow—Fleming & Co. June 28
629 Index, McLeod.
1073 Merwanjee Framjee, Pike.
Roxana, Spittal. June 29

FROM SUNDERLAND.

675 Alipore, Fleming & Co. July 10
Appolina, Weighell.
Jason, Le Marchee.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of September 23, announced the arrivals of the *St. Leonard*, Laittled, from Hull 17th April; and *Knight Errant*, particulars no received.

The telegraph of September 24, announced the arrival of the *East Indian*, particular not received.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 3.

Merriman, Lieut. W., Royal Engineers, from leave, from Poona.
Holdsworth, Captain J. K., Royal Artillery, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 3.

Merriman, Lieut. W., Royal Engineers, on duty, to Sholapore.
Mant, Lieut. C., Royal Engineers, on duty, to Mount Aboo.

GARRISON ORDERS.—OCT. 3RD 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

1. Thursday will be the holiday for the ensuing week.

Bombay, Sunday, 4th October 1863.

The 103rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow. The 18th Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 2nd October 1863.

Instructions have been received from His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, that Circular memo. No. 229 dated Horse Guards 30th October 1862, is intended to apply to India as well as to all other stations at Home and abroad, and that it is only in exceptional cases when a Second Field Officer may not be present with his Regiment that a Captain is to be allowed to superintend the platoon and skirmishing practices of a Regiment and to sign the certificate prescribed by the Circular memorandum of the 30th Oct. 1862.

The undermentioned Officers have been reported fit for duty are directed to rejoin their Regiments:—
Lieut. J. E. Macaulay, 72nd Highlanders.
Lieut, T. E. Strong, 3rd Regiment N. I.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Purneah, on the 20th September, the wife of R. S. Pyne, Esq., of Silligore, of a son.

At Gyah, Behar, on the 21st September, the wife of R. Banbury, Esq., Bengal Medical Service, of a daughter.

At Berhampore, on the 22nd September, Mrs. David Carnduff, of a son.

At Bangalore, on the 24th September, the wife of Arthur R. Kenney, Esq., Madras Light Cavalry, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 3rd October, at Byculla Church, by the Revd. J. W. Gibson, Theodore Mackenzie, to Eliza, daughter of the late William Woods, Esq., of Fryerming Essex.—No Cards.

At Madras, on the 22nd September, William Augustus McKerrall Johnson, to Emily, youngest daughter of Mr. Augustus Meneaud.

DEATHS.

At No. 11, Camac Street, Calcutta, on the 22nd September, the infant son of Elphinstone Jackson, Esq.

At 7, Free School Street, Calcutta, on the 2nd September, Mary, the beloved child of Thomas and Mary Ann Brown, aged 3 years and 6 months.

At Wellington, on the 24th September, Edward Harington, son of Lieut. K. D. Coffin, H. M.'s 105th Regt., aged 36 days.

At Warrungull, on the 23rd September, William Elphinstone Augustus Dring, Signaller Government Telegraph, aged 17 years 1 month and 16 days.

At Tellicherry, on the 21st September, Charlotte Amelia, the second daughter of Mr. P. G. Vanspall, aged 18 years 7 months and 17 days.

Letters to the Editor.

A FLAT CONTRADICTION.

SIR,—Observing in your News Letter from Belgaum, that a meeting of four or five Parsees and two or three European Pensioners was held last week in my house, to discuss "a most important question, whether or not, ham, pork, bacon, &c., ought to be partaken of by the Parsees," and that "pork was actually tried there," I beg to affirm that the above statement is *totally untrue*; there was no such meeting held, nor anything "actually tried" that may raise a discussion.—I beg to remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

J. R. VICCAJEE.

Belgaum, 30th Sept. 1863.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per R & O. Company's Steamer BENARES, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th October 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:—

	Via Marseilles.	*Via Southampton.*
Weight under ½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0
" 1 " " 1	0 13 4	" 0 8 0
" 2 " " 1	1 10 8	" 1 0 0
" 3 " " 2	8 0	" 1 8 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer COLUMBIAN, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 13th Oct. 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th idem.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

CALENDAR—OCTOBER.—1863.

Last Quarter	Monday	5d. 0h.	12.3m. A.M.
New Moon	Monday	12d. 11h.	33.2m. P.M.
First Quarter	Tuesday	20d. 6h.	56.7m A.M.
Full Moon	Monday	26d. 10h.	46.5m. P.M.

CHINA MAIL.

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Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

CALENDAR—OCTOBER.—1863.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Mon.	5	Mercury rises at 6h. 34m. A.M.	5 53	5 45	4 16	4 47	
Tues.	6	Faith V., and M.	5 53	5 44	5 23	6 4	
Wed.	7	St. Mark.	5 53	5 42	6 44	7 24	
Thur.	8	Mercury sets at 5.49.	5 53	5 42	8 4	8 38	
Fri.	9	St. Denys, B.	5 54	5 41	9 8	9 10	
Sat.	10	Uranus rises at 9h 30m. P.M.	5 54	5 41	9 30	9 49	
Sun.	11	19th Sunday aft. Try.	5 54	5 39	10 6	10 25	

Date 3rd October, Time—5h. 59m. 57s.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Monday 5th.—Lord Cornwalls died, 1805.
Tuesday 6th.—Louis Philippe born, 1773.
Wednesday 7th.—Violent earthquake and furious hurricane at the mouth of the Ganges; 300,000 people said to have perished, 1737.—Peace with America 1783.
Thursday 8th.—Nawaub of Ferozepore executed at Delhi for murder, 1835.
Friday 9th.—Eddystone Lighthouse completed, 1759.—Battle of Savannah, 1779.
Saturday 10th.—Capture of Monghyr, 1763,—Capture of Chinna, 1841.
Sunday 11th.—America discovered by Columbus, 1492.—Battle of Camperdown, 1797.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Sept. 17	KURRACHEE	Sept. 26
AGRA	Sept. 26	LAHORE	Sept. 23
ALLAHABAD	Sept. 19	LONDON	Sept. 3
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Sept. 7	MADRAS	Sept. 29
BANGALORE	Sept. 26	MALTA	Sept. 3
CACHIE	Sept. 26	MEERUT	Sept. 25
CALCUTTA	Sept. 25	OUDH	Sept. 26
CAPE	Aug 3	PUNJAUB	Sept. 16
CEYLON	Sept. 18	PENANG	Sept. 7
DELHI	Sept. 29	RANGOON	Sept. 8
FRANCE	Sept. 5	SUEZ	Sept. 15
HONGKONG	Aug 29	SINGAPORE	Sept. 2

THE

MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1863.

THERE was a meeting of our Justices of the Peace on Friday last, to transact what is called "business"; such business, so far as we can learn from the report of the proceedings, being merely the voting of certain resolutions in the most formal manner, and then separating, no doubt, on the happiest terms with themselves, as if they had accomplished some important work.

One portion of their proceedings was to take into consideration the singularly wise proposition, which only a genius could conceive, namely, that Elephants should be introduced into Bombay for the purpose of rolling the roads. So ingenious a notion could only have entered the heads of our Municipal Commissioners so noted for their fertility of resource in every difficulty. Two of the Justices moved and seconded that as the Justices of the Peace had no control over the Municipal Commissioners, they were not competent to entertain the communication from them on this subject, and this resolution received the assent of the meeting. We certainly think the Justices did quiteright. But then the question naturally occurs what is the use of these Justices of the Peace at all? They are selected and appointed on the most absurd and capricious grounds, and the use of them appears to be of a no less ridiculous character.

They are permitted to appoint two of the Municipal Commissioners, but they are not allowed to have the slightest control over them or to interfere with their projects in any way. Surely this is a most preposterous state of things. To whom are the Commissioners responsible? and who has authority to interfere, and prevent them from carrying out a scheme which would only excite ridicule were it not that the danger with which it is fraught to the community is of too serious a character to be disposed of by a laugh?

Of course we shall be told that Government is in the end responsible, but in that case, it seems hardly worth while to keep up the farce of a Municipality at all, with the cumbrous machinery of a Bench of Justices, who are without power to act for any useful purpose, and who serve no object but to act as buffers occasionally between the Government and the public.

WE are glad to see that the preparations for Mr. Beadon's Agricultural Exhibition at Calcutta in January next proceed with great vigour, and that the subject of the Exhibition has been taken up with great spirit throughout all the districts in lower and eastern Bengal. The *Calcutta Gazette* reports briefly the proceedings of the various committees throughout the Dacca, Sylhet and Cachar districts. Dacca can do nothing in the department of Agricultural Implements, and little in the matter of Live Stock, but specimens of the country produce will be sent from every district, such as rice, indigo, jute, oilseeds, safflower, &c. From Cachar live stock of all descriptions peculiar to the country besides produce, will be sent to the Exhibition.

The tea planters will also send samples of all the qualities produced in a district of country where the culture of this valuable product is progressing so rapidly, that it promises soon to be the staple article throughout the greater portion of Eastern Bengal. The Bengal Government is to be requested to allow one of the Government steamers at the disposal of the Commissioner of Assam to be allowed to take a trip via Cachar and Sylhet to Calcutta for the purpose of conveying Live Stock and produce from those places, to the Exhibition—"as in ordinary boats, the passage takes up so much time and is so uncertain that Live Stock would fall off and appear to a disadvantage, and produce of various kinds would also deteriorate."

On the whole the impression left on reading these brief reports is one favorable to the judgment and activity with which the preliminary arrangements are being carried out, and augur hopefully for the complete success of the Exhibition.

WE hear every now and then of discussions as to what shall be the chief language taught at our Colleges, and what shall be required of those, who would leave them as graduates. But in attending to these it is necessary to see that the minor schools are not neglected, and that those who attend them are not pushed on too fast in their pursuit after knowledge. That they will be neglected under the chiefs of the Educational Department, we do not think probable. These, it is to be hoped, will always have a sufficient interest in them to prevent any falling off in the teaching of the scholars who attend them. But we are not so sure that they may not err through over zeal in the opposite direction, that of attempting to teach too much and too soon. It has been told us, and we believe on good authority, that it is in contemplation to establish a number of what we may call inferior English schools in the Mofussil, or at all events in the Deccan, from which the best pupils would be drafted to the chief English schools in the Collectorate. In theory nothing perhaps could be more pleasing than such a plan if it has been correctly described to us. Suppose for instance several English schools to be established in a Collectorate. Thus a partial knowledge of the language is imparted to some inhabitants of the District, and in process of time all the influential people will be induced to send their children to learn the language of the *Saheb logue*. From these schools are taken at regular intervals the best pupils, and they are sent to the English school in the chief town of the Collectorate. From it after a while some are sent to Poona and Bombay, and thus we have a selection of candidates for academical honours from all parts of the country, and all who can afford to devote themselves to study for a while, and who have sufficient talents will have the opportunity of learning English thoroughly. But in carrying this into practice great care will be requisite or more harm will result than good. All who have anything to do with the public service know well how many candidates appear at the examinations biennially held, of those who wish certificates of qualification for becoming Karkuns in our public offices, compared with the number of vacancies that occur. Of course this state of matters will never be at an end, and so long as the world lasts there will be many in the above condition. But this makes it none the less incumbent on those who have the charge of founding these schools to ascertain carefully that, at present, not one too many is established, and that they shall only be opened where they are likely to do good. No one should be allowed to attend the English School till he can pass a creditable examination in the vernacular, and gives proof that he will be able to derive benefit from learning English. Rather let the best of the pupils at the vernacular schools be allowed to go to the English school in the chief town of the Collectorate or District, after they have made certain progress in the study of their own language; and then let them learn English under a thoroughly trained master. It would be well to know that all admitted to the English schools could express intelligibly in their own words what they were told to read in their own language, which we fear not many who attend the vernacular schools can do, unless the master pay special and unusual attention to this branch of education. It would be interesting to know how many of those who appear at the examination of candidates for Karkunships could do this.

THE Government of India has published a report from the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces showing the out-turn of cotton in the districts under his charge for the season of 1862. The cultivation in Central India, as well as in all the districts of the Bombay Presidency was a partial failure, owing to the unfavorable character of the season of 1862 the great fall of rain having proved detrimental to the plant in every district where it was sown. The estimated yield for 1862 was over forty-seven millions of pounds, the actual out-turn was something under thirty-seven millions of pounds, and though there would thus be a deficiency under the original estimate of more than ten million of pounds—this does not even represent it accurately, as there was a far larger area actually placed under cultivation than was allowed for in the estimate made at the commencement of the season. The aggregate extent of the cultivation in the three great districts into which the Central Provinces are divided was six hundred and twenty-eight thousand and twenty-one acres, (628,021) and the out-turn of cleaned cotton ascertained after the close of the season, was, thirty-six millions, nine hundred and one thousand, and seven hundred and forty-four pounds (36,901,744 lbs.) —of which upwards of three millions of pounds still remain in the district for exportation when the roads are opened at the close of the present monsoon season.

As regards the season of 1863, the prospects thus far are considered encouraging. A larger area will, it is said, be brought under cultivation than there was last year, and that was very much greater than had ever been known before. No wonder that the cultivation of cotton increases when in the market at Nagpore, cotton is selling at nearly as high a rate, as the same description of cotton is selling for at Liverpool at the present moment. Out of the thirty-seven million pounds of cotton raised in the Central Provinces last year, it is calculated that not seven millions would be retained in the country for purposes of home consumption. The report states that at the cotton marts in these Provinces "the cotton is bought and sold by the 'boja' or 'load' made up by two bales carried by a pack bullock. The weight of the boja is 262 lbs. The price per boja has fluctuated considerably. It rose from 40 to 141 rupees within the last year. It stood longer, however, above the mean of these two prices, so that 100 rupees per boja would fairly represent the average selling price during last year. At this rate the value of the cotton estimated as exported or for exportation would appear to be upwards of a million sterling."

The importance of the G. I. P. Railway is conclusively shown by the statements made in this report. Formerly all the cotton grown in these districts was exported via Mirzapore, but now since the opening of the Railway to Mulkapore in Berar, the greater portion of the cotton has been forwarded by railway to Bombay. Acclimatized American cotton seed had been received from Dharwar and distributed amongst the cultivators in the best cotton growing districts as also Egyptian seed. What had been done previously with these exotic descriptions had entirely failed, owing mainly, it was supposed, in consequence of the sowing having been made too early; but in the present season as the sowings with exotic seed were not to commence till August better results are with reason looked for. With daily improved facilities for transit, and a continuance of high prices there will in a short time be a development of cotton cultivation exceeding that of all other districts in India, except Guzerat.

PRECIS OF EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE HER MAJESTY'S CO

THE MINSTRELS AGAIN.—We are glad to perceive that the San Francisco Minstrels, who enlivened and amused the inhabitants of Bombay by their clever performances some few months since, have returned to Bombay, and resolve to give a few more performances prior to their leaving the Presidency. In another column will be found the programme for the first night's performance.

EAST INDIA BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.—The business of this Company has commenced under the management of the following Directors ;—Mr. Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Chairman ; and Messrs. Pranjeevundass Hurjeevundass ; Bulwuntrow Bhickajee Dowlay ; and Harichund Harishunker.

CATHOLIC LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM.—A general meeting of the Members and friends of this Institution was held on Saturday last in the Nuns' School at Cavel, to deliberate on the formation of a Debating Club in conjunction with the Library. The proceedings commenced with a speech by the Revd. L. Meurin, showing the gradual development of science and art, as exhibited in each successive century from the earliest ages up to our own day. He briefly noticed the vain efforts of those, who by latter days have striven to overthrow Christianity by means of pretended geological and astronomical discoveries, and clearly proved, that, whatever conclusions, sound reasoning and deep study of human sciences arrive as they are in perfect harmony with the Catholic Faith. He further declared that he was ready to give up his Catholic belief into the hands of the man who could point out one instance of real contradiction between human science and Revelation, or between reason and faith.

It was resolved that lectures be delivered and debates held bi monthly in the hall of the Nuns' School, Cavel, at 6½ o'clock P. M. The Rev. L. Meurin, and Mr. J. J. d'Souza were elected President and Secretary respectively. Persons of all creeds can become members of the Debating Club and the Library on payment of the Library rates. The first lecture, to be delivered by the President, is announced for Saturday, October 10th—*Subject :* The existence of God. At the close of the meeting a donation list was laid on the table, and a handsome amount was subscribed on the spot.—*Echo de Bombaim, Oct. 3.*

FALL OF RAIN AT BOMBAY.

		Byculla.		Fort.		Colaba	
		In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Sept.	27	0	0	0	00	0	00
,,	28	0	00	0	00	0	1
,,	29	0	00	0	00	0	00
,,	30	0	00	0	00	0	00
Oct.	1	0	00	0	00	0	00
,,	2	0	00	0	00	0	00
,,	3	0	00	0	00	0	00
For the week		0	0	0	00	0	2
Previously registered.		80	10	73	29	71	33
Total Fall		80	10	73	29	72	22

Comparative Statement of the Fall of Rain at Byculla for the month of September.

Years.	Rain. in.	cts.	Rainy days.
1856	8	85	20
1857	18	30	24
1858	12	53	19
1859	6	27	12
1860	7	77	15
1861	3	13	13
1862	24	56	23
1863	8	53	18

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 3rd October 1863.

BROACH.—Fine and calm.
BULSAR.—Clear.
GOA.—Partially clouded ; S.W. light.
KOLAPORE.—Fair ; N.W. light.
KURRACHEE.—Fair and calm.
SURAT.—Fair.

At 9 hours of the 4th October 1863.

BROACH.—Fine moderate, S.E.
BULSAR.—Fair.
KOLAPORE.—Fair light. N.W.
KURRACHEE.—Fine S.W.
SURAT.—Fair.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

POISONED BY ARSENIC.—An Inquest was held on Wednesday and Saturday last, at the Jamsetjee Hospital, on view of the body of a Hindoo named Dewjee Bhanjee, servant in the employ of one Cassheeram Toolja-ram. From the evidence of the Police duffedar named Pandoojee Nagoojee, it appeared that, at about 9 o'clock on the evening of the 28th ultimo, Cassheeram Toolja-ram complained to him that ornaments had been taken away from the person of the deceased. The deceased was at the time with Cassheeram. In consequence of what they said the duffedar called one Banna Bogha, a gorawalla in the employ of the said Cassheeram, and in the presence of the said Banna charged him with having administered strong drink to him, and then taken away certain ornaments from his person. The gorawalla denied the charge ; whereupon a search was made in the stable and the missing ornaments were found hidden in a heap of horse dung.

Dr. Peet, Surgeon of the Jamsetjee Hospital stated, that he saw the deceased on the afternoon of Tuesday last, when he was much exhausted. He complained of a pain in the region of the stomach when it was pressed, and he died soon after wards. A *post mortem* examination was made on the body, and it was discovered that the stomach contained about a pint and a half of straw colored acid. He was of opinion that the symptoms and appearance might have been caused by some irritant poison. There was no other disease in any part of the body, except in one kidney and that was not of a nature to cause death. It appeared from the evidence of Dr. Giraud, Chemical Analyser to Government, that on the 30th ultimo, he received from Dr. Peet a sealed earthen vessel containing a human stomach and its contents. It contained about a pint of yellow colored liquid. The mucous surface of the stomach was thickly studded with white particles, which, on analysis, proved to be white arsenic.

VERDICT.—"Deceased died from the administration of white arsenic, but how or by whom administered there is not sufficient evidence before the jury."

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION SIDE.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1863.

Seventh day, Friday, 2nd October 1863.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE, SIR M. SAUSSE, KT.)

PILOT TUCKER'S CASE.—At the close of the case for the prosecution,

Mr. Barton addressed the Jury on behalf of the prisoner as follows :—May it please your Lordship,—Gentlemen of the Jury,—Never have I entered on a defence that has caused me such anxiety as the present. From the first it has caused me sleepless nights, and thoughtful days, not that I have or ever had any fear as to the result, for I have always had a firm belief and confidence in the entire innocence of my unfortunate, my most unfortunate, and unhappy client, but I fear that my own powers are inadequate to do justice to his case, and thoroughly to expose, and make clear to your understandings this base and damnable conspiracy, and I tremble lest the accused should suffer from the incompetency of the Advocate. I am thankful to say that as far as I can see back, no case like the present has ever been adjudicated upon in this country, and let us hope for the sake of our own dear though distant land, and our fellow countrymen and women, separated from that land, that such may never again disgrace the records of this Court. We all have a solemn and most serious duty to perform, His Lordship on the Bench, yourselves the judges of the facts, and myself the humble defender of the honor, liberty, nay, almost the life of him who now implores your attention and unbiassed consideration of this fearful issue ; fearful whichever may the verdict be ; but if against my client, he sinks for ever from this world's light, his place amongst honest and honorable men is gone for ever, and a life long punishment is sure to be his doom. I must first ask you to dismiss from your minds, any opinions you may have formed adverse to my client previously to your having entered your jury-box, and taking that solemn oath that you this morning took to return a true verdict on the evidence, 'So help you God.' Let your minds be as a fair sheet of unsullied parchment, impressed and marked upon only by that evidence. My wretched client is charged with the crime of rape, a most heinous offence at any time, but doubly so when coupled with the ravishment of one's own child ; and although our Statute law has not made incest a criminal offence, still public opinion will weigh fearfully on him that is guilty of the latter, while it looks perhaps with a more forgiving eye upon the former offence. It has been laid down by one of our ablest Judges in cautioning Juries in cases of rape,—"It is true, rape is a most detestable crime and therefore ought severely and impartially to be punished with death ; but it must be remembered that it is an accusation easily to be made and hard to be proved, and harder to be defended by the party accused though ever so innocent." Such, gentlemen, is the caution of Chief Justice Hale in cases like the present, and I here ask you in your consideration of this case, to keep his words before you as a beacon and a warning. If this caution were necessary in ordinary cases of rape, how much more must you be on your guard in cases of such monstrosity as the one now under consideration, wherein the Court and yourselves may with so much ease be imposed upon, without great care and vigilance, the heinousness of the offence many times transporting the Judge and the Jury with so much indignation, that they are over hastily carried to the conviction of the accused person by the confident testimony, sometimes of malicious and false witnesses. (The learned counsel here entered upon the evidence which he commented on at great length, commencing with the prosecutrix and going through the entire evidence, elaborating every point and particularly the evidence of Miss Tucker, whom he declared utterly unworthy of belief she having confessed to questions of the learned counsel and also His Lordship, to numerous falsehoods, which she admitted being guilty of. This part of the learned gentleman's speech being of course unfit for publication. He then entered upon the what he termed, the endeavour of the prosecution to prove the crime of rape, by a supplementary charge against the prisoner of an attempt to commit suicide. He ridiculed the idea of an experienced pilot like the prisoner, who from twenty years' experience, knew almost every inch of the Bombay harbour, elaborating the means for committing suicide which might have been so easily effected, and designated this as the expiring hope of the prosecution when they found their case was shattered and torn into tatters. The learned gentleman then concluded his address which lasted for an hour and forty minutes in the following words,)—Gentlemen, I feel I have already detained you so as to have wearied you, but you will forgive me and make allowances for the deep anxiety I must feel in this case. May you be led to a righteous conclusion, and may he by whose breath we live assist you in your deliberation. In the beginning, God created the Heaven and the earth, and darkness was on the face of the earth, the great Architect of the Universe said, 'Let there be light,' and the blessing of material light was shed upon the (until then) darkened world. May the same Divine Power shed upon you this day an invisible though moral light to enable you to judge mercifully in this most painful issue, may it shed its rays upon your hearts and minds, and bring you to a right conclusion, so that when this night you return to your happy homes and see the faces of your children, you may thank that Heavenly Power and Goodness, that has saved you from the disgrace of having undergone what my unhappy client has this day gone through, and may you look upon him with justice as well as mercy, so as to induce you to acquit him of this most horrible charge. To Him whose hand I trust I have not irreverently invoked, and to you his earthly judges I now leave him, believing you will return a verdict consistent and just, satisfactory to yourselves, your country, and your God.

Witnesses for character were then examined, and owing to the lateness of the hour, the case was then adjourned until next day (Saturday), the Jury being lodged in the English Hotel for the night.

Eighth Day, Saturday, 3rd October.

This day the Court met at a quarter to nine o'clock A.M., when His Lordship took his seat on the Bench. The Jury having assembled in the box and the prisoner, Robert Tucker, being placed at the bar, His Lordship proceeded to sum up the evidence to the Jury.

His Lordship observed that this case was of a most painful character. There had been committed an atrocious crime, very abhorrent to our nature ; or else there had been a vile conspiracy by a wife against her husband. The crime was of so abhorrent a nature that it was necessary for the Jury to put themselves on their guard against allowing any prejudice to work against the prisoner in their minds, and on the other hand, against their judgment being affected by any sympathy in his behalf. This was a case where the evidence to sustain the charge must be of the clearest and most satisfactory character ; but if the evidence was of such a character, it would then be an imperative duty both to society and morality, for the Jury to deal with the case before them, would deal with any other case. If the evidence, however, was of a contrary character, then it would be an offence instigated by the prisoner's wife and carried out by his daughter—it would be something like a malignant and diabolical conspiracy against the prisoner to deprive him of his liberty. These were the two issues in the case, a daughter who thus came forward to arraign her father, had much to contend against. She came forward as a daughter to deprive, in one case her parent of her liberty ; she came forward, on the other hand, to be denounced by a verdict of the jury as a malignant perjurer against the liberty of her father. She was fourteen years of age, and the experience of the jury as men of the world would enable them to say how far she was capable of engaging and carrying out a conspiracy of this nature. By contrasting the relative position of the father and the daughter, His Lordship had endeavoured to point out to the Jury the delicacy of the task they had before them to perform. Now, what was the nature of the charge ? It was rape,—a charge which, as was truly said, is easily made and generally difficult to be proved. The evidence depends so much upon the character of the prosecutrix, that it is necessary not only that she should stand a severe cross-examination, but also that there should be corroborative proof. In considering the offence of rape, there were two things essential, viz, first, a violation of the person, and secondly, a violation without consent. As regards the violation of person, there was the medical testimony to that effect ; and as to the other circumstance, the prosecutrix deposed that it was against her will, and it was for the Jury to consider whether her statement was corroborated by the two servants who heard her screaming. There was another indication, the appearance of the prosecutrix and the part injured. According to the medical testimony, there may be rape committed without external violence. It was for the Jury to consider whether such marks should appear in the case of a person in the position of the prosecutrix. If a child of the age of fourteen labouring under the authority of her parents and occasionally receiving personal castigation, and if she was suddenly assaulted by her father, it was for the Jury to say whether it was likely that some resistance would be given. There were no external marks of violence, and that had been relied upon in the defence. It was to estimate the value of that defence that His Lordship made these observations. There was another circumstance by which the truth or falsehood of the alleged case of rape was tested, namely, by the time when the complaint is made. When a woman's modesty is outraged, the first thing she would naturally do would be to fly for assistance, especially to her mother ; and the time when the complaint is made is an ingredient in testing the veracity of the charge. The jury would have to consider whether the complaint was made quickly after the occurrence. If they found that all these circumstances combined to corroborate the evidence of the prosecutrix and to prove the charge, and if they could not resist the conviction, then it was their duty, however painful it might be, to find the prisoner guilty. If on the other hand, they had reasonable doubts, and disbelieved the evidence, then it was their duty to give the prisoner the benefit of it. Having thus commented upon all that was in the nature of direct evidence, His Lordship would mention one circumstance, and that was the story told by the crew of the pilot boat and the prisoner's conduct when the Constable went to arrest him. It was relied upon and very properly on the part of the prisoner, that next morning he went to his duty as usual with the pilot's boat to pilot a ship, and that this was not the act of a man who had committed a very painful and grievous offence. Also the prisoner's answer to the Constable to wait until he had done his work when he was to see him, was relied upon as being the act of a man not conscious of any crime. It might be said on the other hand that if prisoner had committed the crime that he had got rid of any *prima facie* remorse or fear, and that he presented to the police officer the appearance of a man entirely unconscious of crime. It was for the Jury to decide what conclusions to draw from them. The prisoners's reply on being told the charge by the Constable, "Good God, then the old woman has done me at last," was also relied upon as the conduct of an innocent man. No doubt an innocent man would make use of such an expression, that he was made the victim of a conspiracy, but there was an intervening act which would lead to the inference that prisoner knew that he was likely to be made amenable to justice. The short result of the evidence was that after prisoner was apprized by the Constable, and when he was returning in the pilot boat, he attempted to commit suicide and thus escape, (the prosecution alleged) the consequences which his crime was likely to draw upon him. This was the inference the jury were asked to draw. On the other hand, it was said on the part of the prisoner, that this was a fabrication ; first, on the ground of improbability, that if the prisoner meditated suicide, he had only to throw himself overboard, for the sea being high, he would have been carried away by the currents ; it was denied that he had this intention ; secondly, Mr. Bailey's evidence that he could have seen the kentledge, if it had been in the place deposed to by the crew, but that he did not see it ; and thirdly, that nothing was said about this until the tindal had communication with the prisoner's wife. It was entirely the province of the jury to say whether the circumstance deposed to by the native lascars was a fact or fiction. His Lordship then referred to the fact of the prisoner having generally received a very good character from very respectable witnesses, among them, the clergyman of his district who visited the family and had opportunities of judging of his character. There was one other circumstance which His Lordship would mention. It was alleged by the prosecution that there were several children sleeping in the room from where the prosecutrix was pulled out, and if the prosecutrix was screaming, the natural question was that it must have awakened them, one of them being a boy twelve years old. At the Police office, none of them were produced, and it was for the Jury to say whether it was on grounds of the relationship. However the boy was here produced by the prosecution, but he was neither examined nor cross-examined, and very properly so, considering that his father's liberty was at stake. It must therefore be taken for granted that the prosecution had not kept back the evidence of the children. His Lordship mentioned this circumstance to relieve the prosecution of the charge of keeping back the evidence. There was only one other person whose evidence was not produced, and it was that of the table-boy, and there was no evidence of search having been made, from which circumstances the Jury were to draw their own conclusion. His Lordship then read the evidence *in extenso* with comments, which he concluded at 11½ A. M., at which time

The Jury retired into their room for deliberation. At about quarter to 1 P. M., they returned into Court with a verdict of Not Guilty. Prisoner was then discharged. The verdict was received with applause by the crowd of European and Native spectators in Court.

MORNING JURY.

MR. JOHN BILBY,—*Foreman.*

Messrs. R. Blackstone, J. Dixon, R. Donaldson, H. B. Turner, E. Mullaly, H. Beaumont, W. Natchell, L. DeCruz, Cowasjee Nesserwanjee, Purshotum Vincoba, and Ali Sab Cote.

FORGERY.—Parbhoo Poonja, Baicher Amba, and Shamjee Gungadhur, were arraigned on an indictment for forgery. Prisoners severally pleaded no guilty.

The Advocate General and Mr. Dunbar, instructed by the Government Solicitor, prosecuted.

Nathoo Ruttonjee, cash-keeper in the employ of the Hon'ble Premabhai Hemabhai, knew the prisoner Purbhoo, who was in the same employ. He gave prisoner Rs. 15,000 to pay to the firm of Roopjee Mody. Prisoner brought back a Currency Note for Rs. 1,000 saying that it had been returned as counterfeit. Witness had not given a counterfeit note to prisoner. He had examined the fifteen notes each for Rs. 1,000, which he had given to prisoner. He did not take down the numbers of the notes. This was on the 19th of May last.

Maneckchund Nanchund, cashier in the employ of Roopjee Mody, remembered the prisoner coming to his firm to make payment of Rs. 15,000 sent by the prosecutor. He examined the notes and found one of them to be counterfeit, which he sent back by the prisoner.

Samuldass Sivjee, a servant in the employ of Ichajee Jemadar, knew the prisoners. On the 8th June, prisoner Baicher gave him a note for Rs. 1,000 which was a good one, saying it was given to him by Purbhoo. Witness kept it for two days, and then gave it to the police who called for it. He saw Purboo afterwards, who called upon him to produce the note. Witness had seen before the note produced in Court, it was counterfeit. He had seen it in the hands of prisoner Shamjee in the house of one Moteeram in Null Bazar, about two months before Purboo was arrested. Purboo was there. Shamjee gave it to Purboo telling him to keep Rs. 400 for himself and give Rs. 600 to him (Shamjee). Moteeram's servant Runchore and one Dhunna were there.

Premjee Veerjee saw Shamjee at Mooteram's house, he took a note out of his pocket and gave it to the first prisoner, he was not able to say whether it was a forged one or not.

Runchore Jurad is in the service of Mooteram Jeeta, has seen first and third prisoners at his masters'—saw a note passed from Shamjee to Purboo who was told to get it changed. Two other witnesses were present.

Ackbar Allee, native commandant of Police remembered the first prisoner being brought on 7th June last charged with uttering a false note, second prisoner was brought on the 10th with another note, genuine, both notes were taken by him to the police office.

The third prisoner called two witnesses to prove he was sick at the time the note transaction took place, and they stated that he was sick about that time, but were not certain as to date.

The first prisoner in his defence said he was not aware whether the note was good or not. Second prisoner stated that the note was given to him by the first prisoner, he knew nothing more about it.

Third prisoner said he was not in Bombay at the time, the charge had been got up by Samuldass through enmity. His Lordship summed up and the Jury returned a verdict of guilty against the first and third prisoners, for issuing a forged Government note, knowing the same to have been forged. The second prisoner was acquitted.

His Lordship sentenced Shamjee to three years' rigorous confinement in the House of Correction, he having been instrumental in bringing men of former good character into their present situation by his temptation.

Purboo Poonja, on account of his former good character, was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

AFTERNOON JURY.

MR. J. J. SMITH—*Foreman.*

Messrs. L. J. C. Boate, J. Chesson, H. Hall, H. K. Wilcox, A. Lawson, C. Raymore, R. Cutler, J. Thomas, J. De Silva, Cursetjee Bazonjee, and Jumhoodeen Mohideen Toolay.

THEFT IN A DWELLING HOUSE.—Nalchund Goolabchund, Jowore Hurchund and Kussulchund Panachund, were indicted for stealing a quantity of gold and silver tinsel-work and brocade.

Mr. Dunbar appeared on behalf of the prosecution.

Mr. Barton for the third prisoner, the others were undefended.

Lallbhoy Purvodass, is a dealer in brocade and China goods' Property was stolen from his house on the 27th August at 2 P.M. Saw his property safe in drawers which were locked, did not lock the warehouse, when he returned found the drawers broken and the property gone, on the 6th of September two caps were brought to his shop for sale, on which a portion of the missing lace was worked, information was then given to the Police, and they went to the house of the third prisoner where seven pieces of twist were found, he then took them to another house, where they found more, (two caps hanging on the wall) the prisoners opened a box also a cupboard, and the property here in Court was found, the value of the whole stolen is Rs. 114 there is no mark on the twist by which the twist can be sworn too.

Chootalall Luckmechund knew the third prisoner came to witness with two of these caps, left them with him, as a deposit in a time bargain, if opium was at the same qotient on the next day the transaction went for nothing, but if above the price in excess was to be paid by witness, if below, the cap remained with witness, if witness had lost, he would have had to borrow the sum from his friends or relations.

Mahoo Pandoo, Police Havildar, stated the prosecutor came to him, he in consequence went to the third prisoner's house, asked him to whom a cap found belonged, he said it was his, asked him where he had purchased it, he did not answer, he then searched and seven pieces of twist were found upon him, he then said he would point out the persons from whom he had received the property, he pointed out the other two prisoners, and afterwards said he would give up the other property, the went to the house of the first and second prisoners, the property in court was found there.

Mr. Barton in defence of Kussulchund Panachund maintained there was no evidence to prove he had anything to do with the roberry, the caps found were without marks, and were exactly like thousands of caps to be purchased in the bazar at any time. The prosecutor himself acknowledged there was no mark by which they could be recognised, neither was there any on the tinsel.

The first prisoner said in defence, the property was his, and it had been in his possession for some time, he had purchased it.

His Lordship remarked in the summing up that it appeared to him the prosecutor could very well identify his goods, as if a person had a quantity of material of a pattern, and after being stolen, a portion was found made up into a garment or anything when the pattern could be recognised, it might reasonably be supposed the material was that which had been stolen.

The jury found the whole of the prisoners guilty on all counts.

His Lordship sentenced them severally to undergo twelve months imprisonment in the House of Correction.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—*3rd Oct.*, 1863.

(BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.)

Lallajee Gopalljee vs. *Appajee Bapoo.*

This was an action to recover the sum of Rs. 130, being the balance of an account for house rent due by defendant to plaintiff, as by entry signed by him in plaintiff's book

Mr. Hurrishunker, appeared on behalf of the plaintiff.

Mr. Jehangir for the defendant.

Mr. Hurrishunker in opening the case stated, that in 1856 the defendant was the owner of a portion of a house, which was sold to the plaintiff for Rs. 300. The house in question was subsequently let to the defendant for Rs. 3 a month. Mr. Jehangir for the defendant contented, that the house was mortgaged to the plaintiff for three hundred rupees, and that three rupees per month were paid on account of interest on that sum.

Plaintiff examined.—The house belonged to his father, Appaji ; sold it to him in Sumvat, 1912, and a deed of conveyance was prepared at the time. When it was transferred, the Collector's man came and measured the ground. The defendant at that time never objected. He entered the payments of rent in the account book. Balance was struck in Sumvat 1917. Defendant paid on account of balance twenty-four rupees.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jehangir. From the 1st of Asad 1912 defendant lived in the house. The house was not mortgaged either to the witness or to his father. Since the house had been transferred to him he paid the Collector's bills. Defendant knew to read and write. Defendant was not insane on account of the death of his son.

Mr. Jehangir said that defendant was not in his senses. He was made to sign in the book. Plaintiff fraudulently obtained his signature.

His Honor said that this was plaintiff's case, and asked Mr. Jehangir to call the defendant.

Appajee Bapoo, on being sworn stated. The house in which he lived belonged to him. He did not pay rent to any person. Paid interest to the plaintiff. Witness had borrowed rupees from him, and mortgaged the house. He and his son borrowed Rs. 300, at the interest of rupees three per month. Never transferred the house to any body. The money was paid on account of interest. Witness admitted his signature in plaintiff's book.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hormusjee.—On the day the house was mortgaged witness signed the mortgage bond. It was about five or seven years ago.

By the Court.—Do not know who attested the deed. Bhimjee Bapoojee the brother of the defendant stated, that he heard that the house was mortaged. Defendant was a little out of his senses. He was not in such a state as to be sent to the Lunatic Asylum.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Jehangir produced the account book from which it appeared to the Court that Rs. 72 were only due to the plaintiff. His Honor accordingly gave a verdict for the plaintiff for Rs. 72.

NEWS LETTERS.

BELGAUM, *30th Sept.* 1863.

Mr. W. H. HAVELOCK, Political Agent, S. M. Country, is expected here to-morrow, the reason which brings him hither has not yet been made known.

It has been currently reported that Mr. John Hearn, Deputy Collector and Magistrate in North Canara is to succeed our worthy and clever Deputy Magistrate, Mr. Raghoba Janardhun, at Belgaum. Should this report turn out to be correct, Mr. Hearn's removal from amongst us will be much regretted, as he is very popular with, and kind to, the people here.

The cause of the delay which was occurred in the establishment of the Court of the Assistant Judge of Dharwar at Belgaum, is said to be accounted for by the fact of the sanction for such purpose not having been as yet obtained from His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council.

The weather for the present, has been pretty clear and delightfully pleasant. Occasionally cold is experienced, and a fall of dew takes place in the morning.

The Small Cause Court will positively be open for the use of the public to-morrow, being the 1st October 1863, as mentioned in my last to you.

BROACH, *2nd Oct.* 1863.

SUITORS and others whom circumstances compel to appear before the Magistrates' Court complain of the vexatiousness to which they are subjected by the tortuousness and delay which characterize its proceedings. Hasty adjudication would of course be equally reprehensible ; but still care should be taken not to dawdle away time unnecessarily. The convenience of the Court is, and must no doubt be, the primary consideration ; but yet matters should be so arranged that the time of the public be not wantonly and capriciously sacrificed. The dilatoriness of the law, however, has become so proverbial, that perhaps it is something akin to folly to expect any reform. Notwithstanding that, the remonstrance must be made, even if it were only on the constant dripping principle.

Mr. Sandwith, Senior Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge has obtained a month's leave on private affairs. In consequence thereof the Hoozoor establishment has been removed to Surat ; and thereby seriously inconveniencing the public.

The Government School Master at Kaira has been appointed public prosecutor. It is to be hoped that in filling up the vacancy due regard will be given to merit, and that no one will be pitchforked into the post by influence. The Cotton Factory, recently ravaged by fire, belonging to that well known and enterprising Parsee Merchant, Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy, has been rebuilt with iron roofing, &c. Improvements have been made therein which were suggested by the experience of past years, new American Gins substituted, and every thing done to ensure a satisfactory issue. It is said that he contemplates having a Screw Press nigh the Railway Station. The site is unquestionably good ; and no doubt he will do a driving business, seeing that he speculates so largely in the staple, as well on his own account, as for large European Firms.

The town gates and walls, or at least such portions of the latter as are greatly dilapidated, are being thrown down ; and the *debris* it is said will be used on the road now in course of formation, immediately at the back of the Railway Station. 'Tis a pity that metalling after the mcadamite fashion has not been adopted, considering its greater durability ; but our Municipal body are mere honoraries, so of course much pains and energy cannot be expected of them.

The weather grows hotter daily ; and, if a clear sky be any criterion, it looks very much as if there were to be no Elephantas this year.

BAREILLY, *18th September* 1863.

IN these days, when so much is talked of regarding the preservation of the health of our European soldiery, when so many orders are constantly being issued for the better regulation of their diet, the freer ventilation of their barracks, &c. It is surprising to see how little attention is paid by some commanding officers in carrying out the instructions for their guidance. Whilst taking a constitutional the other morning at Futteyghur, I was not a little surprised to see H. M's. 88th C. R. (left wing) still on parade at half-past six o'colck, having been on the ground, to my knowledge, since half-past five. If I mistake not, the Commander-in-Chief has implictly enjoined that between the months of March and November no European corps should be out longer than half an hour at exercise. If I man rightly informed, the officer commanding this wing did not formally belonging to this regiment, but exchanged from some other ; and, as is usual in such cases, now that he has a little authority, he is endeavouring to take changes in the system in his new, so as to assimilate it to that of his old, corps. I therefore expect that both officers and men will not regret there again rejoining head-quarters.—*Englishman, September 25.*

DACCA, *20th September* 1863.

I FIND that I made a mistake in my last letter in stating that the aerolite was imbedded nine or ten inches deep in the bowels of the earth. I now learn, however, that it was found at the depth of about seventeen inches. The weight of this stone being five pounds, and the depth to which it sunk in the earth being known, I think some of the *savans* of your city might easily be able to calculate from what height it was propelled, whether from the Moon or Mercury. I have the pleasure to enclose the following scientific analysis of this wonderful stone by Mr. Brennand, the Principal of the Dacca College. It may be useful to the President of your Asiatic Society, if not to your general readers. Talking of your societies brings to my recollection that the Asiatic Society has admitted a select few at this place. One of our enterprising Baboos who lately went to Calcutta to make interest for securing an Honorary Magistracy, says that it was broadly hinted to him that before he could secure that high distinction, he must enrol himself as a member of all the Societies of your great city. I need hardly tell you that the millionaire Baboo returned to Dacca horribly disgusted to fine that the gratuitous offer of his services for the good of the country was thus ignored !

MR. BRENNAND'S ANALYSIS OF THE AEROLITE.

"I have examined the stone which you sent to me yesterday, and believe it to be real aerolite. It possesses all the characteristics of one. I subjected a portion of it to a rough analysis. A quantity was pulverised, and digested in nitric acid. The filterate contained iron manganese, and cobalt ; the insoluble part was than boiled in hydrochloric acid, and in the filterate I found nickel. There may be other metals in small quantity, but the bulk of the residue I suspect to be silica. Another portion of the stone was pulverised, and on applying the magnet I separated the magnetic from the non-magnetic particles. In the non-magnetic I found the iron ; this makes me think that the iron ; is in the form of a sulphide and protosulphide ; for on the first application of the nitric acid to the powder large quantities of hydrosulphuric acid were given off. The magnetic part of the powder contained nickel, but not much iron. I suspect this to be merely in a state of aggregation with the magnetic nickel. The stone does not contain silver lead or mercury—at least I can find none.—*Id.*

POONA.

WE hear that Messrs. Blair and Robertson, of the Bombay Bank, were attacked between Sholapore and Secunderabad to which latter place they were proceeding to open a Branch Bank, the particulars of the affair we have yet to learn, we are not in a position to give, but no doubt Rohillas must have been the guilty parties.—*Observer, Oct. 3.*

WE understand Mr. Lowe, lately acting traffic manager of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, has left the service of that company, and will in future superintend the business of Mr. Callianjee Sewjee, contractor of the Thone Ghat Traffic. Mr. Hoare, Secretary to the Board of Directors, will conduct the duties of the traffic manager's office until a further arrangement can be made.—*Id.*

HIS Excellency the Governor is about to move out into camp. The tents are pitched in the neighbourhood of the Gunesh Kindee hill. It is understood His Excellency is about to examine the ground and test the climate, with a view to select a site for a residence for himself and his successors in the Government. If so, a finer spot could not be selected—it is very far preferable to that chosen for the Governor General at the Bund. We hope many of the suggestions, of our correspondent "Aceticus" in our issue of September 22 will now be adopted.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

WE understand that His Excellency the Governor and suite are expected to return to Madras, by special train, on Saturday morning next, at 11 A. M.—*Athenæum and Statesman, Sept 29.*

WE hear that Lady and Miss Trevelyan will arrive in Madras, by ordinary train, next Monday night, on their way back to Calcutta from the Neilgherries.—Her Ladyship and daughter will put at Government House during their stay here.—*Id.*

WE regret to record a sad accident, resulting in the loss of life, that occurred at sea yesterday morning. A boat filled with treasure, destined for one of the Shipping in the roads, was dashed to pieces while attempting to cross the surf. The whole of the crew were fortunately saved, with the exception of three of the men that went in charge of the Treasure chests, who were found missing. The body of one of them was subsequently washed ashore ; while those of the other two had not been found.—One of the men, however, that were saved, is said to be very severely injured.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

THE Native inhabitants of Berhampore are anxious to pay a most delicate compliment to the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir John Peter Grant. It has been proposed for some time past to erect a Public Hall in that city to bear the honoured name of their zealous partizan, as a token of gratitude for all the mischief that ensued from his mistaken policy. With a nice discrimination of the *ex*-Lieutenant-Governor's peculiar merits which does them great credit, the subscribers to the memorial are desirous to obtain a site that will be "free from payment of rent." With this end in view they have petitioned His Honor for a Grant of land on the bank of the river at the north-western extremity of the Cantonments, and Mr. Beadon can hardly decline to accede to such a characteristic request, though he will probably suggest that the new building shall be called Repudiation Hall, and be surrounded with a belt of waste uncultivated ground, answering to the celebrated epitaph on Sir Christopher Wren, *St. monumentum quænis circumspice.—Hurkaru, Sept. 25.*

AT last Calcutta is to have a genuine Discount Bank, and certainly not a day before it was wanted. The creation of so many Joint Stock Companies has opened up a new market for speculation, but one that is regarded by the old Banks with a very natural feeling of suspicion. It is useless, however, to attempt to stem the tide now approaching its flood. Speculation in shares will go on in spite of all restrictions, but not so successfully or so healthily as if supplied with proper and sufficient means. To Baboo Heeralall Mitter is largely due the credit of having recognized the exigencies of the period, and of having taken steps to fill the "obvious void." As Deputy Manager, he will occupy a post to which he is well entitled, and in which he will serve as the best and surest medium of communication between the Bank and its Native constituents. Of the ultimate, and indeed immediate, success of this undertaking, no reasonable man can entertain a doubt. But what is chiefly gratifying to those who are not likely to be directly interested in the operations of the Calcutta City Banking Corporation is the fact that four Native capitalists are on the list of Directors. The moneyed men belonging to the Native community of Calcutta have too long held aloof from joint enterprise with their European associates. It is therefore an unexpected and most agreeable surprise to find four men of real mark and substance coming forward to set a good example to their brethren, and it is devoutly to be hoped that one result of this new undertaking will be to dash down the icy barriers of jealousy and suspicion that have hitherto divided Native and foreign capitalists.—*Id.*

ENGLISH vs. MARATHI.

(*Bombay Guardian, Oct.* 3.)

IN writing on subjects that we do not regard as of the very highest importance, our style is often elliptical, and we count upon the good sense and good-will of our readers to find the missing links and complete the chain of argument. Critics of a carping turn have only to let their better sense sleep, and they will find precious matter for criticism in such writing. We wrote lately as follows :

"The English language is full of barbarisms and anomalies ; but as an uncouth instrument in the hands of a practised artist accomplishes vastly more than a much better instrument in the hands of an inexpert person, so, being the exponent to so great an extent of men of cultivated minds, it is enabled to triumph over Indian languages. The Marathi is defective in the directions where native thought is defective, and the one defect will be remedied when the other is."

Upon this the *Bombay Saturday Review* :

"The *Guardian* is led by its theory into what is both a misstatement of fact and a self-inconsistency, when it represents English as being superior to a Vernacular such as Marathi, only as a bad instrument in a skilled hand is superior to a good instrument in an unskilled hand. The 'men of cultivated minds' who use the barbarous and anomalous English tongue have *made* that tongue ; it is, as the *Guardian* most justly says of Marathi, '*only* defective *where* the thought of those very 'men of cultivated mind' 's defective.' Here is an intricate knot ! For, if we take the *Guardian's* simile of workmen and their tools, it stands to reason that the 'practised artist' will be as superior to 'an inexpert person' in his choice of his tools, and in the care he will take of them, as in the actual use of them. It is an ill workman who has always bad tools is the true proverb. It is an ill mower who cannot keep his scythe sharp. The English mind has made the English language, uses the English language, keeps the English language in a useable state, and knows perfectly well what it is about in all three operations. This fact is denied by the *Guardian's* illustration. Again, if we take separately the *Guardian's* dictum that 'the Marathi is defective in the directions where native thought is defective,' and apply it to English, the result is anything but to show that the Marathi 'in many respects excels the English.' And if we put the illustration and the dictum together, as the *Guardian* does, we have the indescribably nonsensical jumble already exposed. The barbarous and anomalous English tongue is *only* defective in the directions where the 'cultivated' English mind is defective."

We will try and help the *Review* to understand what we suppose nineteen twentieths of our readers understood at a glance.

A technology of many thousands of words has been added to the English language, in the last century. The copiousness of the language has been thus augmented ; and if it had not been for these additions, the English tongue would have been *defective*, wanting in words to express its scientific conceptions and discoveries. But will any one pretend that the essential features of the language have been changed by this ? That the number of irregular verbs has been diminished ? That the clumsiness in the mode of indicating tenses, has been got rid of ? That any greater degree of simplicity or of method now characterizes the formation of comparatives, of plurals or the distinction of genders ? That the orthography has become less bizarre ? That the exceptions to almost all the rules have ceased to be formidable ?

The Marathi language is defective in the following respect. The words and phrases which it places at our disposal for the expression of ideas contained in our systems of mental and moral philosophy, of religion, &c., are inadequate because they have been generally used to designate other ideas. When the new ideas have become more prevalent, the words that are now in some degree unfit, will lose their unfitness ; new words will also be introduced and gradually

hope that an African cotton millenium will be exemperised in the present day. Not that I would have the attempt to make Africa a cotton exporting country abandoned in despair. By all means let the natives be encouraged by judicious incentives to persevere in producing it. As yet the trade in it is but a puny branch of African commerce; but time and patience may bring it into greater favour with the negro, and ultimately procure for it an amount of his labour and attention sufficient to place it high in the list of African exports. What, however, is in England to be guarded against, and especially during an epoch of speculative commerical excitement, is the idea of any instant result on a grand or lucrative scale following the attempt or proposal to replenish the empty warehouses and mills of Liverpool and Manchester with African cotton. Joint-stock companies trading to Africa may be generally successful in their ventures (although precedents are rather against that presumption) but, unless they have the benefit of a special miracle, assuredly their dividends will not be sensibly increased by the result of their raw cotton operations, the profits on which will be on far too modest a scale to furnish much of the gilding to directorial rhetoric when Boards and shareholders, convene at the appointed time to "speak of Africa and golden joys."—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

Hana.

August 26th. FACT.

MR. GEORGE CRUIKSHANK ON GHOSTS.

(*London Review, Aug.* 29.)

GHOSTS are becoming so common that people will soon cease to be afraid of them, and so easy of production that they will presently be a drug in the market. Messrs Dircks and Pepper have popularized these mysterious entities as the invention of photography has popularized portrait-taking. Formerly, none but well-to-do people could afford to have there likenesses done; now, anyone who can command sixpence may be the happy possessor of his own *effigies*. Democracy has been equally levelling with ghosts. To have a ghost in the family was until recently a sign of the bluest of blue blood. As the bear in Goldsmith's play would dance to none but the genteelest of tunes, so the ghost of old would haunt none but the most ancient of families. All that will soon be altered. Ghosts are getting vulgar. They take engagements at the theatres and singing saloons. They go "starring it" at so much a night. They glimmer on the platforms of halls of popular science. They raise their warning hands and trail their filmy garments in the stereoscope. We are getting contemptuously familiar with their features and their ways. Like pineapples and portraits, classical music and trips to the seaside, they have fallen from the condition of luxuries to that of cheap and common pleasures; and the Banshee will soon be ashamed to know herself.

There are those who undertake to tell us how it is all done. They say that your true invoker of ghosts is nothing more than a transparent mirror and a dexterous arrangement of concealed lights, so managed that the faint reflection of some one who is kept out of the spectator's line of vision shall be projected on the stage or platform. We may all see our own ghosts in the windows of the carriages on the Underground Railway; for, the atmosphere outside the carriages being dark, and the carriages themselves being strongly lighted, a dim reflection of the occupants is seen travelling along the platform, strangely mingled with the solid walls of the tunnel and the substantial bodies of the porters and other officials at the stations. If the glass windows were opaque mirrors, we should of course behold ourselves repeated in the ordinary way, which has nothing phantom-like in its character; but the light passing through the glass renders the figures vague and imperfect, and enables us to perceive them side by side with actual objects. Our Scotch contemporary, the *North British Daily Mail*, contemplates that next Christmas "ghost-making will become a family amusement," the necessary apparatus being of the simplest kind. "A parlour table, a large sheet of glass, a toy magic-lantern, and a few yards of black linen, will do, and all 'the babies in the household can be made ghosts together or in turn." It is obvious that, if this can be accomplished in a private room, effects of a much more startling kind may be accomplished when the large resources and trained skill of a theatre or other public institution contribute to the result. The stage being kept very dark, and an intense light from an unseen source being brought to bear on the phantom, an appearance truly vague and unreal is produced, and, if we were living in the seventeenth instead of the nineteenth century, Mr. Pepper and his confjutors would stand a good chance of being burnt alive for wizards. It is a point worthy of consideration whether Dr. Dee and other celebrated magicians of former days did not manage their vizions by a similar trick. They were fond of showing their dupes strange sights in mirrors; and there is really nothing in the modern contrivances beyond the reach of seventeenth century, or even fourteenth century, science. In the old times however, the conjurors kept their secrets to themselves, Now, the quicker wit of men soon spies out the device, and the myriad tongues of the press spread it abroad. The wizards are already quarrelling among themselves, and the ghosts are not unlikely to be introduced (verbally at least) in our courts of law. "Can a ghost be patented?" and "to what extent?" will be interesting questions for legal ingenuity to solve. Mr. Pepper seems to have found in Mr. King, of Bath, a poacher on his spectral property; and Mr. King says that the invention is not new, and that he has reason to suspect the Polytechnic magician of a design on *his* spectors. The fact is, the ghost secret has been found out too soon, and we shall soon be all playing at haunted men and shadowy visitants from the spirit world.

The veteran comic artist George Cruikshank, has just published a pamphlet to prove that he has "found out," not the mimic ghost of the Polytechnic, the Adelphi Theatre, and the Music Halls, but genuine ghost of popular belief, the hero of so many old legends and modern tales. Mr. Cruikshank contends that such things are not and cannot be. This is certainly taking the bull by the horns in gallant style—flinging down the gauntlet to the ghost-mongers, and challenging them to a combat *a l'outrance* Having drawn the reader's attention to the fact that ghosts are always said to appear in some species of garments, and generally fully dressed, the writer asks how it is possible that there can be ghosts of clothes; whether there is any immortal principle in coats and waistcoats, top-boots and breeches, robes and armour; or whether our habiliments become part of our souls? "From all I have been able to learn," says Mr. Cruikshank, "it does not appear that, from the days of Pliny the younger down to the days of Shakespeare, and from thence down to the present time, any one has ever thought of the gross absurdity and impossibility of there being such things as ghosts of wearing apparel, iron armour, walking-sticks, and shovels! No, not one, except myself; and this I claim as my right in concerning ghosts." That ghosts, then, not being at liberty to appear without clothes, and a spiritual resurrection of clothes being clearly inconceivable, it follows as a matter of course, argues the artist-author, that "ghosts never did appear, and never can appear—at any rate, not in the way in which they have been hitherto supposed to appear." Several other claimants of the merit of this discovery have come forward since the publication of Mr. Cruikshank's pamphlet, and it is probable enough that the idea has occurred to many minds. Indeed, we have been familiar with it for many years. But in any case we are delighted that George Cruikshank has thought fit to claim it as his own, since it has led to the production of this very amusing pamphlet, in which the text is illustrated by some of the most admirable cuts that have ever proceeded from the gifted and exhaustless pencil of our first of pictorial humourists. And it is impossible to deny that the argument in question is a logical choke-pear of a very serious kind. Among the infinite collection of ghost stories, there may be some few instances of naked spirits; but they are certainly extremely rare. In the vast majority of cases, the spirits are clad, and commonly, like the ghost of Hamlet's father, in "their habits as they lived." We are fairly entitled to ask of the believers, how this can be? It will not do to take refuge in the Berkleyan theory of everything being an idea; of their being no such thing at all as matter, or separate individuality, apart from the conception of the mind; for this only helps to establish the very position of the ghost sceptics viz., that the so-called appearances are simply creations of the brain, acquiring, at moments of excitement, or in some morbid condition of the system, what Coleridge called "outness," or the semblance of actual external existence. If the so-called ghosts really exist independently of our imaginations, their clothes really exist also; and one does not see why they should invariably wear in the next world the very same garments they have worn in this, some of which were extremely ugly, mean, and ridiculous. Mr. Cruikshank cites from Daniel Defoe a story of some burglar who, having broken into a mansion in the country, saw sitting in a chair "a grave, ancient man, with a long full-bottomed wig and a rich brocaded gown," who proved to be a phantom. Now, the wig was so absurd an article of dress that it is impossible to conceive why the old gentleman, having made a sufficient concession to fashion in wearing a peruke in this world, should have continued to do so in the next, where one would think he would be delivered from any such foolish and needless necessities. Fancy the ghost of a modern lady being compelled to appear in crinoline and pork-pie hat, or the ghost of a modern gentleman in all-round collars and pegtop trousers! In Mrs. Crowe's "Night Side of Nature," the spectre of a beggar man is dressed in *dirty* rags; so that, as Mr. Cruikshank observes, dirt itself must have some immortal, spiritual essence. All these are things which the ghost-mongers are bound to explain before they rate us for not believing in their theories.

In touching on the spirt-rappers, our author refers to the alleged supernatural drawings of which we have heard so much of late. On this subject he speaks with no small authority. "I pronounce these spirit drawings," he says, "to be 'out of drawing,' and contrary to all healthy emanations of thought as design and composition; and, instead of representing subjects or figures which would convey a proper and great idea of Divine attributes, are, in fact, caricatures of such sacred subjects." To this we can add that such spiritual poetry as we have seen is some of the most arrant trash ever committed to type.

Of the thing is certain—Mr, Cruikshank's hailstorm of jokes, savagery and pictorial, will make the ghost-mongers savage with rage. The illustrations are in the artist's highest vein of fantastic drollery; and we would refer to such sketches as the ghost of the pair of stockings, and the spectre of a lawyer's wig, as confirming the remarks we recently made on the verteran's mastery over the regions of grotesque and half-disbolical fancy.

WILLIKINS AND HIS DINAH.

(*Hurkaru, Sept.* 25.)

SCENE DINAH-PORE.

(*Willikins just returned from The Ditch.*)

Dinah.—"Well, Willikins, what's the news? What was the result of the——?"

Willikins.—"All the fat's in the fire, my Dinah. We've all caught it, from the Chief down to Eyre, and all the fault of that fellow Gordon."

Dinah.—"Gordon! Gordon! What! Did Gordon stick at anything?"

Willikins.—"He did. If he had but sworn that he heard Eyre call the old man a coward, we should have been all right. He is one of those d——d compound characters described by Junius—quite willing to take a part in a combination to better himself, but with sufficient conscience to prevent him from swearing to a falsehood."

Dinah.—"Why, who would have thought that a plot, an excellent plot, a well-carried-out plot, a successful plot, should at last have broken down through a bit of squeamishness like that;—and Gordon too—after going so far—to stop at that trifle—and my tears and my hysterles all go for nothing! And my dear friend Eyre, what's to become of him?"

Willikins.—"Why, the Judge put him down as a——?"

Dinah.—"As a what?"

Willikins.—"Why, Dinah, it sticks in my throat like Macbeth's "Amen," but do you remember some lines in Pickwick when Potts, the Editor, was jealous of a person whose name rhymed 'to tinkle.' 'What rhymes to tinkle?'—and Mrs Potts entered and said; 'What rhymes to tinkle? Why, Winkle' Now, Dinah what rhymes to Eyre?"

Dinah.—"What rhymes to Eyre? Why lyre. That's an instrument they play tunes upon."

Willikins.—"Egad, you're right, Dinah; you have hit it, and the tune that will be played upon that instrument will not be forgotten by Eyre as long as he lives. You don't seem to understand, Dinah. Well, he'll be cashiered, and there's an end of him. To be sure he can go back to the ranks again,—no one can prevent that."

Dinah.—"Poor fellow, after all he did for us, and that squeamish a—Gordon, what's to become of him?

Willikins.—"They say he'll keep his winnings—I mean his command. But some shrewd fellow anticipate a roar from the British lion which will shortly boom across the ocean, and send him spinning from his 'bad eminence' I mean, make him disgorge his winnings and retire on half-pay"

Dinah.—"And our friend Turner?"

Willikins.—"What! He that is ready to trim his body and soul to anything to please the Chief? He that lives only in the breath of the Chief? He deserves whatever may happen to him. Perhaps most of us feel as he does, but none are such infatuated asses as to confess it, and in open Court, too, with all these newspaper scoundrels taking notes. I hope he'll get a strong hint to retire."

Dinah.—"And Mac?".

Willikins.—"What! He that knows all about the plot and kept jolly dark until he fixed himself in the old Brig's shoes? Why, he's the safest of the lot. He is a knowing old soldier; leaves the fighting to the young and fool-hardy, and then steps in for the booty. They say he's safe although that roar from the British lion!—God knows who may not be swallowed up."

Dinah.—"And the good Chief, who did our work in so pleasant and off-handed a manner—what of him?"

Willikins.—"Why, they say the British lion will stand no more nonsense. He has shown such a want of judgment lately in many cases, that he is considered totally unfitted to retain so high and so important a command. He will, they say, be peremptorily recalled or deprived of his command. This last go of ruining an old and meritorious Officer on an *ex-parte* statement has filled *his* cup to overflowing."

Dinah (in real tears).—"And thyself, dear Willikins?"

Willikins.—"Oh don't cry for me, Dinah. There is nothing particular against me. It's true the Judge called me "mean," but that is not a military offence. I don't care a fig for that. Some soldiers and C. B.'s would break their hearts about it, but like Parolles on a similar occasion. 'I shall eat as well, and sleep as soft' as ever I did before—as you will see, Dinah, if you give me some tiffin, for I'am deuced hungry after that long journey."

[*Willikins with his Dinah* having wiped away her tears) *proceed to tiffin.*]

Business Announcements.

ROSSELET & Co. received per last mail a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs.10 to 20, Wooden ditto of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

ROSSELET & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic-ditto, Travelling Hat-stands, Portfolios, Portmanteaus, and Cigar Cases, fine French Stationery.

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs. Leath and Ross have sent to the undersigned a general supply of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tinctures and Globules; also the Homœopathic Guide. Liver complaints by Headland. TREACHER & Co.,

Bombay, the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

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FOR SALE.—AT NANSEE PARPIAS, No. 20 Meadow Street, Fort.—White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner Dessert, Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated; Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, with Border, &c.

NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the public of Bombay and of Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.

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Anchovy Paste }	Burnt Almonds
Salmi Game	Burnt Onions
Normandy Pippins in 6 lbs. Canisters	Preserved Ginger
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No. 3	—10½	„ 6	„ 4	„	„	„	25 0
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To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a title is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

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do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

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All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

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On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 17th August 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.

Capital Sixty Lacs Rupees in 40,000 *Shares of Rs.* 150 *each.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon'ble ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher Cooper & Co.)
DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY, Esq
CASSUMBHOY NATHOOBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.

THE BANK HAS THIS DAY BEEN OPENED for the transaction of Local Banking business.

DEPOSIT.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Account		2 per cent.
Deposit for 3 months certain		3 „
„	6 „	5 „
„	12 „	6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheques and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonoured Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours..... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 1st September 1863.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS.—A fresh arrival of elegantly mounted and beautifully bound Albums from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50.

Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and distinguished persons of all nations; also large Poetry Albums, Scrap Books and Portfolios, Stereoscopic Company's Exhibition Stereoscopic Slides in great variety, and Stereoscopes.

Exhibition Photographs (large size).

A large collection of Views, Carte de Visite size (the largest collection in Bombay.) TREACHER & Co.

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 m's' sight above £50 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.

„	4 do.	2s. 0¼d.	„
„	3 do.	2s.	„
„	2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	„
„	1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	„
„	On demand		
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11¾d.	„
On Ireland	do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight...		1s. 11¾d.	„

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 6 months	3 „
Do. do. 3 do.	4 „
Do. do. 12 do.	6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 1st October 1863.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

Incorporated, with unlimited liability, under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.

CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BANK is opened for the transaction of Local Banking business

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondees, and grant loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CASH CREDITS.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted, for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Subject to one month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	three do.	4	do. do.
Do.	six do.	5	do. do.
Do.	twelve do:	6	do. do.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On Interest or Dividends ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to accounts.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission charge of Coupons, without charge, and realises the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondes should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes, of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

RICHARD BARNES, Manager.

Bombay, 1st September 1863.

RED BOOT MART, LONDON AND PARIS BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE, Hummum Street, established 1845.—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots and Shoes.

Elastic Enamel Leather Boots.	
Do. Patent Do.	do.
Do. French Calf do.	do.
Do. Emperor's Kid Boot.	
Do. Do. French Calf with spur boxes.	

French Calf Lace Shoes.

N. B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, other wise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

To ensure a quick sale, less ten per cent., for immediate payment.

TERMS—CASH.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE,

Banks.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on

demand	2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 3 months	4 do. do.
Do. Do. 6 do.	5 do. do.
Do. Do. 12 do.	6 do. do.

No Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities	7 per cent.
On other Securities	8 do.

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